DISTRICT SUFFRAGE.

Extended Interview on the Subject With Hon. A. M. Clapp.

His Emphatic Indorsement of the Ballot, and Cogent Reasons Therefor.

A REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday called upon Hon. A. M. Clapp to ascertain his views upon the suffrage question, believing that his opinions would have weight from his long residence in the district, extending back to the time when the old corporation was in existence, and having lived here continuously since that time. During the extended period in which he was in charge of the government printing office Mr. Clapp became acquainted with some of our most enterprising citizens, and since his retirement from office he has been thoroughly identified with the interests of the district and the welfare of its inhab-

itants.
The first question asked was the following: "Are you in favor of restoring to the people of the District of Columbia, who claim citizonship and submit to taxation, the rights of suffrage and city government?"

dost unequivocally and emphatically— " was the roply, in the most vigorous

yes," was the reply, in the most vigorous voice.

"Will you be kind enough to give your reasons for favoring a restoration of the ballot to the citizens of this district?"

"In doing so," said Mr. Clapp, "I propose only to speak for myself and those whose views are in accord with mine on these questions. I was gratified recently by perusing the reasons given by Wm. H. Claggett, esq., for advocating a restoration of the ballet and the right of self government to the people of this district, and if I had a copy of that interview I should be tempted to adopt the reasons he adduced therefor, and let those suffice for this occasion. They and let those suffice for this occasion. They are so pertinent, cogent, sensible, and patri-otic, that I am ready to exclaim, in the impulsive terms of a western orator, 'them's my sentiments!' They have not been auswered, for the reason, no doubt, that they are un-

"Those who declaim against restoring to the people of the district the dearest right of the people of the district the dearest right of an American citizen—the right to vote or their rulers—it seems to me but poorly ap preciate the rights, privileges, and duties of citizenship in a republic where the people should rule.

"I am in favor of suffrage here, as else-

where throughout this nation, for the reason that I am American born, of American parents and have descended from an ances-try who bore a part in the revolution from try who bere a part in the revolution from which evolved this 'government of the people, for the people, and by the people,' and which guarantees to every citizen the right of representation by his vote in the administration of its affairs. My ancestors insisted upon and exercised the right of suffrage and I inherit a like desire. Under a representative form of government the right to vote our preferences is inalignable, and when a congress which represents a voting constituency assumes to retents a voting constituency assumes to divest any American citizen, here or elsewhere, of the right to vote it usurps a power that is not conferred upon it by the fanda-mental law of this government. If I am a citizen of the United States where does congress find the authority for robbing me of my badge of citizenship, which is my right to vote. I have enjoyed and exercised this right since I attained my majority, until my lot was cast in the District of Columbia, the capital of a representative form of government. I have never forfeited that right. I have never voluntarily surreadered it. When I became a resident and represent belief here the propole of this discounter the contract of the size. dered it. When I became a resident and property holder here the people of this district possessed the ballot. It has since been withdrawn by an act of congress, but it is nevertheless theirs by right, and inasmuch as I am taxed to support the government I insist upon my right to voice my preferences through my vote as to who shall administer its affairs. With me this is a sufficient reason why I should insist upon an early restoration of that right by the same power which has of that right by the same power which has bereft me of it."
"But many prominent citizens are satisfied

with the present government by commission.' "Yes, it is a notable circumstance that a considerable and very respectable class of my fellow citizens in this district express their entire satisfaction with their estate as politi-cal nonentities. In this I cannot consent that they shall represent myself. Their attitude they shall represent mysen. The on these questions argues a sad indifference on their part as to whether they shall be on citizens, and if counted as parishs or citizens, and if they have no higher appreciation of their estate as citizens of a people's government, I have no quarrel with them because of this indifference to their inslienable rights. it is not their province to say that I shall be be like unto them, and shall submit tamely to a violation of my rights because they are indifferent to theirs. They are not compelled to vote, even if I am rehabilitated in the right of suffrage; but I deny their right to say that I shall surrender my dearest privilege and duty as a citizen because they do not prize

"I am in favor of restoring to this people the right of self government for the further reason that this district has a population of nearly or quite 200,000, who possess as high an average degree of intelligence and personal worth as any other district of equal terri-tory and population in the United States, and this people, through the action of congress, are permitted only to sojourn here and pay taxes, and that, too, at the expense of their citizenship and sense of manhood. Here centers the great wrong of which the people complain, and from which they seek relief. There is not another district nor territory which claims the protection of the flag of the United States where such a wrong is tol-

which claims the protection of the flag of the United States where such a wrong is tolerated or would be attempted."

"What view do you take of the constitutional provision which confers upon congress the power exclusively to legislate for the District of Columbia, and upon which the opponents of suffrage and self government for the district plant themselves in making war against the individual rights of the people?"

"While I am not an exponent of constitu-"While I am not an exponent of constitu-tional law, I feel at liberty to take a common sense view of that question. The section quoted should be respected as to its letter and spirit for all it is worth, but those who at-tempt to use it as a defense for the perpetra-tion of a palpable injustice upon American citizens pervert its spirit and intent, and bring it into disrespect. This section goes farther than our opponents quote. It says, "Congress shall exercise like authority over all places pur-chased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and to make all laws which shall be necessary for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." No one denies to congress a "like authority" over the District of Columbia as is exercised over the other territory acquired by purchase from the states. Congress has a clear right of jurisdiction over this property to the extent of crecting public buildings and protecting them by legislation, the same as in the states. No where outside of the District of Columbia has congress attempted to legislate away in carrying into execution the foregoing powers, congress attempted to legislate away in alienable right of suffrage, while under this provision of the constitution, if it has the provision of the constitution, it is the tright here it has it elsewhere in the United States where it holds property, for it is "alike authority" which applies to all such territory. This is the common sense view of the intent of this constitutional provision, and this view is strengtheued by a candid review of the situation from the constitution of the constitution days, to the day scoption of the constitution down to the day when congress assumed the authority to pass laws denying to the people of this district the right of self government and to vote for their local rulers. This view of its powers is a latter day discovery. The people of this city were governed by municipal rulers of their own choice, down to the period when the

poard of public works was instituted, and

to make the national capital the pride of the not on and of the whole civilized world than

been done in three-fourths of a century ed congress, lending itself to the evil spirit

Washington owed so mucl -wiped out our delegate in congress and our auminipal legisla-ture—and stripped from our citizens the right of suffrage and representation. The only right left them was that of submitting to tavation to sustain a government in which they have no voice. This is our present condition, and it is poorly calculated to inspire self respect and contentment on the part of the governed. "Those who attempt to defend this un-pardonable invasion of our rights are rather reclific in inventive reasons upon which to

prolific in inventing reasons upon which to base their opposition to restoring to the people the right of representation as an auxiliary to taxation. Some claim that the District of Columbia holds a similar relation to the federal government as that of the territories. This is not tenable ground. I wish it was, for in that case the people would be recognized in the right to vote for a local legislature and a delegate in congress. In truth our condition as a people, numbering nearly 200,000 souls, is without a parallel in the history of this country. There is not another municipality in the United States where the people are not protected in the right to vote rolific in inventing reasons upon which to people are not protected in the right to vote for the officers of their local government, and there is no other place where congress would dare to despoil the people of their right of suffrage. It has not been and will not be attempted elsewhere, for revolution would appeal to follow such an outron. v follow such an outrage.

specify follow such an outrage.

"But, interpose the apologists for this glaring wrong, congress has the authority to legislate for this district. To a certain degree, that is so, but not to the extent of robbing the inhabitants of this territory of their vested right, which everywhere else in the nation are jealously protected and preserved, To pass laws confiscating our property under usurped authority would be no more griev-ous than to abolish our dearest right of citi-zenship, which, in every other section of our country is respected, and if assailed, is de-fended."

"What view do you take of the comparative efficiency and economy of our present form of local government as compared with one of the people?'
"I am amazed that congress should have

"I am amazed that congress should have invented a form of government for this district which finds no parallel elsewhere in the nation. It is responsible to no one among the ruled, and so long as a sense of responsibility insures efficiency I am of opinion that a government of the people, responsible to the people, would be far more efficient and beneficent to the public welfare than one which recognizes ne such responsibility. As to economy that depends largely upon the to economy that depends largely upon the official force and its fidelity to duty. I would seem that one chief magistrate of th municipality would be equally efficient and far less expensive than a triumvirate govern-

ment."
"The great cities of the country are ruled by a mayor and common council, and in most cities of the size of Washington the council receives only nominal compensation, while the mayors receive less componsation than is afforded to either of our commissioners. Our triumvirate receive \$15,000 annually, and it is not difficult to believe that \$10,000 might be saved annually in that one item by a wisely organized government modeled after these of other stress. It manages are not saved as a second control of the stress of the saved annually in that one item by a wisely organized government modeled after these of other stress. those of other cities. If money can be saved at the head, it affords a fair guarantee that it can be throughout the entire governmental structure. Then, a government of the people would be likely to hold a higher respect for the rights and interests of the governed than one which is in no degree responsible to

them."
"Would you favor a change in the financial policy of the district?"
"I think not, under the existing copartnership with the general government. It occurs to me that a change in the method of providing for this government from executive appointment to popular election would involve no necessity for a change in the mode of collecting and disbursing the funds. There is no public dissatisfaction with that feature of our government, while there is a rapidly or our government, while there is a rapidly growing feeling of discontent over the existing mode of selecting our rulers. The people, with here and there an exception, desire to be recognized politically, as their fellow citizens are in every other section of our common country. They seek to recover the ballot as the badge of their citizens. recover the ballot as the badge of their citi-zenship and to enjoy the privilege of having a voice in their local government, inasmuch as they are taxed for its support. This does not seem to be an unreasonable desire, and if congress is guided by just and patriotic in-fluences, the wish will be gratified with very little delay.

little delay.

"In this connection I would suggest a way out of this conflict of sentiment. Submit the question of suffrage or non-suffrage to the people of the district, and if a majority decide in favor of self government, then let them have it But out the ather band if a majority. have it. But, on the other hand, if a majority ment, and shall so pronounce, then it will be the duty of every good citizen to bow in humble submission to the verdict, and be con-tent with what he has. I favor popular rule, through the ballot, for that is in accord with and spirit of the free institutions

THE DISTRICT ARTILLERY.

Meeting of the Board of Officers Last

Night, and the Business Transacted. A largely attended meeting of the board of officers of the district artillery corps was held last night at Cosmopolitan ball, Maj. R. L. Shelley, vice president of the board of direct-ors, presiding. The uniform as adopted at the last meeting was reconsidered, and everythe last meeting was reconsidered, and every-thing of a foreign nature eliminated from it. After some discussion the regulation United States artillery uniform was edopted for battery A (light artillery) and the regulation cavairy uniform for battery C. Lients, George E. Bessler and J. H. Buscher were transferred as first lieutenants to horse battery C, and Mr. John Geuthler, the brewer, was elected first lieutenant of battery B and acting quartermaster of the battalion. Sergt, was elected first lieutenant of battery B and acting quartermaster of the battalion. Sergt. Maj. P. R. E. M. Sattes was appointed acting adjutant, William Marcey first sergeaut of battery C, and Charles C. Herbert first sergeant of battery B. J. Walter Mitchell was unanimously elected an honorary member, and the following business men elected and enrolled as active members of the battalion: Carl Miller, Henry Loppold, William Molteider, and Charles Leppold.

iam Molteider, and Charles Leppold.

Dr. Samuel F. Linn, the recruiting officer in West Washington, made a very favorable re-As constituted the battalion will be as fol

Battery A-Composed of veterans of the United States and foreign armies with 6-incl

Battery B-Foot battery acting as in fautry.
Battery C-Mounted and acting as cavalry support to luttery A in connection with bat-tery B. From present indications the bat-tation will soon be recruited up to 800 men.

Why do we defer till to-morrow what we should do to-day? Why do we neglect a cough till it throws us into consumption, and consumption brings us to the grave? DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM is sure to cure if taken in season. It has never been known to fall. Use it thoroughly according to directions. Persevere till the disease is conquered, as it is certain to be, even if it should require a dozen bottles. There is no better medicine for Palmonary disorders. Sold everywhere. everywhere.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA is one of the best Liniments put up. It is a real pain killer, and destroys pain, whether internal or external, whenever used. It has been a standard reducedy for the past thirty or forty years.

TownsLEY's Tooth Anodyne cures instantly

WEST WASHINGTON.
Condition of the Potomac river water,
Wednesday, Aug. 15—At all points, 36.
Eight thousand five hundred bushels of
wheat arrived by canal yesterday and was
sold at from \$1.14) to \$1.18 per bushel.

sold at from \$1.14) to \$1.18 per bushel.

The river front and surface presented a striking contrast yestorday afternoon with the bustle of Tuesday, the only crows out from the club houses being two fours from the Potomacs, Sommers, in single, from the Analostan, and Johnson, in single, from the Columbias. The visiting earsmen have all left with the exception of the Eichmond gig and the Eclipse grows.

then they elected their own local legisla-ture and a delegate in congress. But committee were around against the man and his friends who had done more and the Eclipse crews.

Hermione lodge, No. 12, K. of P., had a large and interesting meeting last night, at which important business was transacted.

Buy the Longfellow Cigars. Sold by all of that period, struck down the man to whom I dealers.

LEGAL MATTERS.

The Alleged Pension Fraud Case Settled by Discharging the Prisoners-Other

Commissioner Bundy yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Alpha B. Beall, charged with taking an excessive fee for charged with taking an excessive fee for precuring a pension for Mrs. Christina Bremer. The case has been on hearing for several days, and the testimony being all in, the case closed on Tuesday. In rendering a decision in the case Mr. Bundy said: "I have looked at this case in the light of the ovidence in two different views, and have come to the same conclusion in both, to wit; that o offense has been proven against this defeminat. The statute punishes the wrengful withhelding of a pension or any part thereof from the pensioner by any person instrumental in prosecuting the same. The defendant was, according to the evidence, in part instrumental in prosecuting this pension; at lenst, he had an active agency in procuring the same, although he bore a subordinate part, thus falling into the category of persons interdicted by this act, and the inquiry arises, did he, according to the evidence, wrongfully withhold Mrs. Bremer's pension or any part thereof. The uncontradicted evidence is that on the fourteenth of August, 1880, the defendant, with others, went with the spensioner to the Central National bank, where, she having her pension check, the same was properly indersed, wittional bank, where, she having her pension check, the same was properly indersed, witnessed, &c., when it was paid by the bank, the pensioner taking \$400 of the currency, and depositing the remainder to her credit in the bank. The defendant received no part of the \$400 so taken by Mrs. Bremer. Four days thereafter, to wit, Aug. 18, a check was presented at the same bank, and paid for \$758.13, which it is supposed—not clearly proven—represented the sum paid to the defendant. Let us look at those facts, and see if upon the theory that the defendant received \$500 or more from the proceeds of that check on the eighteenth of August, 18.90, and retained the same until this prosecution was instituted he was guilty of the offence described in this section of the statute. In other words, was the money drawn on that in other words, was the money drawn on that check any part of the pension? I think not. There comes a time to every pensioner when the pension money passes from under the protection of this statute, which is intended to make sure that all of the pension money shall reach the hands of the pensioner and pass fully into his or her possession or domin-ing. When or at what suits of time does the When, or at what point of time does the statute cease to operate as a protection of the pensioner? The pensioner may buy lands

with the pension money, or he may buy bonds with it. Now, while it would be wrong for any one to cheat the pensioner out of either the land or the bonds so bought, I think no one would claim that such wrong-ful act was a violation of this statute, and this illustration serves to show that there A GOOD MECHANIC is a time when the possioner's money passes from the protection of the statute and becomes subject to the general laws, which are made to protect pensioners in common with other citizens from spoliation. When does this change happen? I am convinced that it is not far wrong to say that it happens whenever the pension mency is converted without fraud or deceit into other forms of roperty or credit. Now, what is the effect of the transaction known as depositing monoy in a bank? I know how common it is to speak of such and such a one as having a thousand dollars in bank. But no lawyer need be told that this form of expression is not literally true, for when the money is so deposited the legal effect is that it passes into the general funds of the bank, and the depositor has only credit in that bank for the sum so deposited

that it can no longer be identified as the pen-sion or any part thereof."

In concluding the commissioner said: "The other view of this case rests upon the satis-factory evidence that the defendant did really and truly receive the money as a loan and gave his note payable on demand, and that he paid the note satisfactory to the pensioner as soon as the demand was made. The proof soon as the demand was made. The proof upon this point, particularly as to the facts and circumstances of the making of the note, and its delivery to the pensioner shortly after the pension was received, is full, clost, and convincing. It is evident that if these facts had come to the knowledge of the pension authorities before this prosecution was began, it would not have been instituted at all. And now, when the explanations are made, the duty of the magistrate is allke plain and agreeable to discharge the defendant from custody and it is so ordered. The case of Mr. R. J. Beall, charged with the same oftense, was called, and Mr. Taggart said that in the light of the evidence, ex-

He has no right to reclaim the particular bills or coin so deposited; for the property has passed to the bank, and has so clauged

said that in the light of the evidence, ex-planations, and decision of the case, he did planations, and decision of the case, he did not see that there was anything to do but to dismiss the case. He was glad to do this, for he felt justified in saying that there was not a particle of evidence as to Mr. Beall's guilt. Commissioner Bundy said he united in the views expressed by Mr. Taggart and dismissed the case saying he was glad that it had

views expressed by Mr. Taggart and dismissed the case, saying he was glad that it had reached so satisfactory an ending.

Birney & Birney, as attorneys for Samuel E. Arnold, vesterday entered suit against Charles Schroth and Frank Schroth, claiming 5,000 damages. The bill sets forth that the defendants conduct a business under the name of C. Schroth & Son; that on the sixteenth of July their wagon, attached to a horse and driven by their servant, drove over the plaintiff and injured him. The accident, states the plaintiff, is due to the negligence of the servant of C. C. Schroth & Son, and that by said injury the plaintiff was

son, and that by said injury the plaintiff was put to much expense and trouble.

An exemplified copy of the will of the late Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, with codicil attached, was filed with the register yesterday. After the payment of all proper debts he leaves to his family the bulk of his personal and real estate, while bequests of money are made to certain societies of which the decedent was a member.

Julius J. Atchison, by his attorney, T. A.

Lambert, yesterday entered suit against William Muirhead for an injunction.

WHEN opiates fail, then try Samaritan Nervine. It's a certain cure for all nervous Major H.W. Hines, Boston, writes: "Samar-itan Nervine cured me of fits." \$1.50, Druggist.

BONAPARTE AND SCOTT.

The Anniversary of Their Births Remembered in This City.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth day of Napoleon Bonaparte and Walter Scott. Bonaparte was born on the fifteenth of August, 1769, and Scott was born on the same day of the month, in the year 1771. The birthday of these great men has been in years past observed by the Scotch and French residents in this city, who have given elaborate entertainments at which the wonelaborate entertainments at which the wonderful military genius of the Corsican and the
equally high literary abilities of the Scotchman
were duly discussed. Of late years, however, the
practice has become obsolete, yet now and
then the custom is revived. A select gathering, compassed of a few friends of the host,
seembled at Godfray's hotel last night as the assembled at Godfrey's hotel last night as the guests of Col. James A. Cummings, a well known citizen and admirer of the achieveknown citizen and admirer of the achievements both of Bonaparte and Scott. A splendid dinner was served in the old style. At
one end of the table was the tricolor of France, while at the further
end a massive thistle stood as the emblem of
"anid Scotia." The elegant menu was satisfactorily discussed by the guests, and when
the cover had been removed the evening was
enlivened with elequent speeches from Col.
Cummings, Gen. Withers, Mr. Godfrey, and
Gen. Pleasanton, all of whom evinced intimate knowledge of the subjects. At a late
hour the party separated. Several other enhour the party separated. Soveral other en-tertainments were given at the French res-taurants and by Scotch residents.

Dr. Jos. P. Jordan, Winton, N. C., wrote of Dr. Worthington's Cholera and Darrhova Medicine: "I cannot afford to be without it in my practice. It cures stomach and bowel troubles."

The funeral of Lieut, Joseph R. Crozet took place yesterday at 322 C street northwest. place yesterday at 322 C street northwest. The services were conducted in a quiet, but impressive manner. Lieut, Crozet was educated in the navy and served sixteen years in that service. He fought hard and gallantly before Fort Fisher, where he was severely wounded. His record was one of which he was justly proud. In 1873 he re-

resigned from the navy and entered the revenue marine service, where he did bener-ble duty as chief signal officer, inspector of life saving stations, and other responsible positions, until he resigned in 1879. Soon after, meeting domestic affliction, and the loss of property, he had recourse to the wine cup for relief. The story of his struggles against the mighty habit which he formed is one most pitiful. He was a man of high order of intellect. lect, had a fine technical education, with warm feelings and generous impulses. He had no relatives, baying lost his father and two brothers in the late war.

Rochester Beer. Try it, and if not the best bottled beer, get

Try it, and try your money back.

Delivered to any part of the city, by dozen or case, at 75c, per dozen. Order by mail or F. H. Finley. F. H. FINLEY, 1206 Pennsylvania avenue. telephone.

EVERYBODY smokes the Longfellow Cigar. Marriage Literages.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to George D. Cunningham and Elizabeth M. Leeman, Frank Toliver and Amy Anderson, Clayton Coleman and Francis Bell, Herbert Landon and Maggie F. Mitchell, both of Prince George county, Md.

A Young Man's Case. Mr. S. S. Hogden, jr., of No. 147 Park street, Lewiston, Me., relates the following personal narrative, May 14, 1883: "About fifteen months since I had a severe attack of typhoid fever, was very lame, and confined to my bad for eleven weeks, and when the fever left me I was in a very debilitated condition. My back and loins seemed to have no strength, and I had no vitality or appotite. I tried various kinds of medicine recommended by my friends, but found they did not improve my condition. I was induced to try Hunt's Romedy, which has been used with such great success here in Lowiston that with such great success here in Lowiston that it has a very enviable reputation of being a most reliable medicine. I purchased one bottle, and can date my improved health from the time I commenced using, and my progress continued very rapidly; I gained in strength, and experienced less palu in my back, my appetite increased, and after using three (3) bottles my pains were all gone, and my health entirely restored and I can most heartily recommend Hunt's Remedy to any who may need a true remedy for debility, kidney, or urinary troubles."

Mr. I. J. Jones, of No. 10 Charles street, Portland, Me., writes us these convincing facts, May 11, 1883: "I have for several facts, May 11, 1883: "I have for several years been troubled with liver complaint and indigestion, and have suffered at times terrible distress, and have tried many different cures, so called, that have been recommended from time to time. I one day noticed in one of our papers the testimonial of a person that had used Hunt's Remedy and been cured of diseases similar to mine. I purchased a bottle of one of our drug stores in Portland and before I had used the first bottle found that I was improving beyond my expectathat I was improving beyond my expecta-tion; have used in all six bottles, and I have no trouble from indigestion, no distress or pain in back as I formerly had; and since I have been cared my wife has used it for kidney trouble, and it has cared her. We can both say that Hunt's Remedy is a bless-ing to any that are troubled with kidney or liver disease, or indigestion. We chally liver diseases, or indigestion. We gladly recommend it to our friends or to any suf-ferers from liver or kidney diseases, and you can use this letter as you may choose for the best interest of suffering humanity."

LOCAL MENTION.

Galvano-Magnetic Treatment

Galvano-Magnetic Treatment of Disease.

Satisfaction Guaranteed on Amount Paid for Treatment Republed the Patient.

In Successful Operation in Baltinoge, Md., During Past Two Years.

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Office Hours from 8 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 8 p.m. Sundays excepted. Consultation Free at Office or Home of Patient. Consultation Free at Office or Home of Patient.
We refer by permission to W. H. Veerhoff, 916
Seventh street horthwest, relieved of fifteen years'
rheamatic pains; Rev. J. Ryland, pastor M. E.
church, residence 1012 Pennsylvania avonusoutheast, relieved of dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and impaired vocal nowers; Mrs. Possy, 820
Ninth street horthwest, relieved of nervous headache and general deablity; also to Hon. G. W.
Jones, who during the late session of congress was
regioned to better health than he "had enjoyed for
ten previous years." We also refer to Dr. Winslow, No. 1 Grant Place, Weshington, and Dr. Gilbert 929 Extreet, for their professional observalow, No. 1 Grant Place, Weshington, and Dr. Gil-bert, 982 F street, for their professional observa-tion in several severe cases, During our two years in Baitimore we have carned many testi-monials of cures in cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, Dyspensia, Sciatica, Liver Complaint, Constipation. Rheumatism, Spinal Curvature, Varierse Uicers, Malaria, Paralysis, Disease of the Hip Joint, Cold Feet, &c.

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"Alderney Datry Wagons."

Fresh Alderney butter churned every morning, and delivered in ½1b. "Ward" prints, at 35c. per lb. Also cottage cheese, 6c. per ball; buttermilk, 5c. per quart, and sweet milk, 5c. per quart.

Billhends, Note, and Letter Heads.

CIRCULARS. CARDS, &C., &C., NEATLY PRINTED AT THE REPUBLICAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

McALLISTER.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 14, 1833, at 1 o'clock p. m., after a long and painful illiges, Mrs. 8. E. McALUSTER, wife of Col. McAllister, of this city.
Funeral from residence, 1418 I street northwest, Fridsy, at 5 p. m. Friends of the family cordially invited.

wited.

HAPELFINGER—On Aug. 14, WALTER EDWIN, aged 11 years, 11 months, and 5 days.

Funeral on Thursday, Aug. 16, at 4 o'clock, from his mother's vesidence, 2108 I arrect northwest.

BUILAMEL—On Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 2 p. m. Dr. W. J. C. Burhashir, aged so years.

Funeral from his late residence, 388 Indiana avenue, at 24 h a. m., Fridny, Aug. 17. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's church at 10:00 a. m., [Hallimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.] *

MURRAY—ALSA, m. on the lift instant, Many MURRAY.—At 5 a. m., on the 15th instant, Many IASSAN MURBAY. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Friday at 9 a. m.

Undertahers.

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EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST CLASS AND ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

HENRY LEE'S SONS, UNDERTAKERS.

202 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N. W.

Brauch Offices: { 701 Pennsylvania avenue southeast PROPOSALS FOR NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS QUARTERS.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., Aug. I, 1883

Special Motices.

Agrocably to the arrangement of April 25, 1872, be-tween the Washington Market Campany and the Governor and Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, the following rates will be charged on and after September 1, 1883, at the

STABLES AND CATTLE YARD WHOLESALE MARKET GROUNDS,

at the intersection of Objo avenue and Twelfth and
B streets northwest.
FOR HORSES AND TRAMS:

H. PHORBUS,
Proprietor and Lessee.

VIRGINIA BEACH!!!

VON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
SIX MILES SOUTH OF CAPE HENRY.
FINEST SUBF BATHING on the COAST.
TWELVE MILES FROM NORFOLK.
TWELVE MILES FROM NORFOLK.
George Leary" and "Excelsior" from Seventh street what fadly at 250 p. m. Connect with steamer for the Beach.

By FRESTON S. SMITH, Clerk.

AUGUST 15, 1883.

MONUMENT TO GARIBALDI.

At a special meeting of the Washington Garibaldi Society, held on the twenth instant, it was declied to have a grand plente to be held at Loedierr's Washington City Garden on Aug. 18. to raise tunds toward the erection of a monument to Gen. 6, Garibald in the capital of the United States.

The committee of arrangements—Messra. F. B. Iannarone, S. 6, Casassan, F. Sanflippo, I. Tionalin, P. Dimarzo; floor mutager, 6, Gatlo-are sparing no pains to make it a grand specess.

Owing to the absence of President Dr. T. S. Verdi, F. P. IAN NARONE, and S. THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART

By order of the board of trustees.

But of the board of trustees.

WM. MacLEOD, Curator.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE FORTOFFICE NOTICE

Foreign mails for the week ending August 18 will close at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—ALEGO a. m. for fourtpe, per steamship City of Rome, via Queen town I determ for Germany and Scolland must be directed per City of Rome in a 125 a. m. for Scolland drest, per steamship Holly at 125 a. m. for Scolland drest, per steamship Holly at 13 a. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Holly at 14 a. m. for Citermany, etc., per steamship Holly at 14 a. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Holly at 15 a. m. for Scotland direct, per steamship Holly at 15 a. m. for the Holly and the Holly at 15 a. m. for the Holly at 15 a. m. for Citermany, etc., per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown at 120 b. m. for Citer and Perto Rice, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown at 120 b. m. for City and Physiand, via Antwerp.

SUNDAY.—At 7:30 c. m. for Honduras and Livingston, per steamship Lucy P. Miller, via New Orleins.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich and

leans.
Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Sandwich and Fill Islands, per steamship Australia (via San Francisco), close here August *1x at 7 p. m. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Chy of Peking (via San Francisco) close here August *2x at 7 p. m. *The schedule of closius of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the cast arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

HENRY G. PEARSON.

HENRY G. PEARSON, POSTOFFICE, NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1883

ALL PERSONS DESIRING TO BECOME active members of the Georgetown Amateur Orchestra are requested to address Mr. E. N. N. The Instruments particularly desired are first and second violins, second of Rrst and second claring THE LAUTEN ENGRAVING COMPANY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

We are prepared to make estimates for first-class work in the line of PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

RELIEF PLATES, COLOR PLATES, and PLATES WITH LINES ENGRAVED FOR

PLATE-PRESS PRINTING. CUTS OF LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, ADVERTISING, &c.

WORK GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFAC-

THE LAUTEN ENGRAVING COMPANY, 1425 NEW YORK AVENUE.

H25 NEW YORK AVENUE.

FRED'K SPRINGMANN, C. E. SPRINGMANN, Springmann Bros., Nos. 616, 618, 629 Maryland avenue southwest, are prepared to do all kinds of local express business, delivering to and from the railway depots and steambeat wharves. Handing furniture and heavy machinery our specialty. Orders solicited. We give our personal attention springmann Bros. Referencess 8. S. Shoot, 409 Ninth and D northwest. Hayward e. Hutchinson, Ninth, near D northwest. Manager W. L. et. O.; Manager Nat. Tel. Co.; Manager W. L. et. Co.; Manager Nat. Tel. Co.; Mark Rop. Pink too. T. Tourney.

WARNERS KIDNEY CURE, MIS. Corns Solvent, and all the new remedies at CUUGHLIN'S, Masonic Temple.

KNIGHU'S ASTHMA CUITE, IRON, Hop, Hostetters, and all the Bitters and COUGHILIN'S F and Ninth streets northwest.

AIR PILLOWS, BAGS, ATOMIZERS
Douches, and other Rubber Goods at
COUGHLIN'S, Masonic Temple.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,
ASSESSOR' OFFICE. D. C., June 28, 1893.
The Board of Equalization of the assessment of the
real estate in the District of Columbia, under the net
of March 3, 1884, will be in session daily and hear complaints from taxpayers until the FIRST MONDAY
IN AUGUST, at which time the assessments and
equalization will be flually completed and reported
to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
All taxpayers are invited to examine the tooks in
this office which contain the new assessments of their
property. property,
By order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
ROBERT P. DODGE,

Assessor District of Columbia. CLEANSE YOUR BLOOD; HOOD'S, Ayor's, and other Sarsaparilles and all the Blood Purifiers sold at COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE.

PREPARED BIRD FOOD, SKED, SAND, &c., Ely's Cream Balm, Holman's Pads, Pure Cod Liver Gil, 50 cents a pint, at COUGHLIN'S. DR. H. O CANDEE, VITAPATHIC
Physician. I employ all the vast health resources of nature, scientifically applied through
vital medicine. Food, water, air, fleat, light, electricity, and vital magnetism. I treat all difficultieshemorrhoids, malaria, all blood diseases, do. Consultation free.
Office, too F street northwest, opposite Masonic
Temple.

DR. HARTLEBEN, SUCCESSOR TO DR. Carman, 1915 Footteenth street northwest. Fine Dentistry at reasonable rates (see Evening Star); eighteen years' experience.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES, SPECI-fics, Witch Hazel Off, Trachesl, Brops, Nos-ties, Mellius, Neavos, and other Infants' Food, at COUGHLIN'S,

Motels, de. THE EBBITT: WASHINGTON, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. FOUR IRON FIRE-ESCAPES.

Terms: 83 and 84 Per Day. THE LEXINGTON,

New York avenue and Fiftcenth street, Permanent, Transient, and Table Boarders accounded at summer rates. M. J. COLLEY. modated at summer rates. M. J. COLLEY.

THE ST. MARC. (EUROPEAN PLAN)
7th st. and Penna ave., Washington, D. C.
H. C. BOWEIS,
Late of the Arlington and Port Wm. Henry Hotels.

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN). Corner Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue Juction Sales.

DUBLIC SALE OF OLD SUPPLIES AND MA-

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of congress (chapter 30), approved August 5, 182, there will be soid, at the thines and at the Navy Yards herein mentioned, stores and supples testioning to the Navy, unserviceable for use therein, and old articles and insterials which cannot be profitably used by roworking or otherwise in the construction or repair of vessels, their machinery, armor, armament, or equipment, viz. At Portsmooth, N. H., September 12: New York, September 30: New London, September 21: New York, September 3: New London, September 21: New York, September 3: And Marc Island, Cal., September 21: September 3: And Marc Island, Cal., September 21: iss.

The sales will be all public saction, for cash, to the highest bidder, and will commence at 10 a. m., and continue from day to day, if necessary, until all the articles are soid or offered. Inventories of the articles are soid or offered. Inventories of the articles are soid or offered. Inventories of the articles to be offered can be procured from the commandants of the yards, respectively.

EIWARD T. NICHOLS, auti-with NICHOLS, auti-with Aching Secretary of the Navy.

THE REPUBLICAN JOB PHINTING OFFICE

Is complete with every facility for the prompt execu-ALL KINDS OF PRINTING.

ATLANTIC CITY EXPRESS TRAINS ARE RUN THOUGH WITH-OUT STOPS

Summer Resorts.

Old Point Comfort, Va.

HYGEIA HOTEL.

Open all the year, and accommodates 1,000 guests. Excellent boating and fishing, and the bathing the finest on the Atlantic coast. Terms less for the ac-commodations given than any resort in the country.

UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND RESTAURANT,

GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. YA.

Opens June 15. The most catebrated resort in the outh. Climate cool and dolightful: waters wonder if in their thorapedic effects. Terms—\$1.20 per day 21 per week, and \$50 per month. Circulars described hygienic advantages of cither place furnished in application.

Proprietor and Leesce.

Piney Point Hotel,

Camden & Atlantic E. R. | West Jersey Rallroad, Station foot of Vine St. Station ft. of Market St. Station foor of Vine St., Station ft, of Market St., Passengors from Washington will take the Through Trains of the BALFIMORE AND POTOMACH TAILED AND TO THE STATE OF THE STAT

IN 90 MINUTES.

Northeast corner Thirteenth street and Penna ave. Station Ballimore and Petemac Ballroad.

CHAS. E. PUGH. J. R. WOOD, General Manager, Gen. Passenger Age General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

H. EALTH SEEKERS. DON'T SUMMER AT the mularious standards, but go to the elegant SANITARIUM mountain house for rest and out door sports, and not be a slave to inshion; best see the standards on the continent for the money from 8 supposed works. Address L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D., Bloomsburg, Ph.

SPRING LAKE BEACH. MONMOUTH HOUSE and CARLTON HOUSE SEA GIRT, BEACH HOUSE.

NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE, Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Application for rooms can be made to any of the above hetels.

Is U. MALTBY. A SHURY PARK, N. J.—THE VICTORIA, MR.
Ishned by gas: but mattresses; surfastbing unaupassed; suble excellent; terms underste. Josh 30.

Proposals. PROPOSALS FOR CAST IRON WATER PIPES AND SPECIAL CASTINGS.

AND SPECIAL CASTINGS.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1842.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, SEP. FIGMHEIL 4th, 1833, for furnishing Three Thousand (3,600) Tons, more or less, of Cast, from Water 17 pes and Special Castings for same. The 1ron Pipe will include:

300 lineal feet, 75 inches internal diameter, 6,700 lineal feet, 43 holies internal diameter, 2,600 lineal feet, 6 hocks internal diameter, 420 lineal feet, 6 hocks internal diameter. 420 lineal feet, 6 hocks internal diameter, 6, J., Ly Disc KER, auti-61. Major of Eng rs. U. S. Afmy.

TOROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SITE.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SITE. VASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY ARMORY. Scaled proposals will be received until the FIF-TEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, at 12 m., for a site for the proposed Armory of the Washington Light In-fantry Corps.

Lois to be not less than 75 feet front by 180 foet deep, and to be located within the following metes and bounds: Third and Fifteenth and B and I streets northwest. Lots of larger dimensions will be con-sidered.

sidered.
All proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Armory Site," and addressed to the undersigued.
J. T. DYER, Chairman,
and 10t Northwest corner Touth and F.

DROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1843.
Sesled proposals will be received at this office until
2 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, A UGUST 24, 1833, for
the delivery of five hundred (39) tons of best White
Ash Furnace Coal; also of fairy (36) cords best Sprace
Pine Wood and eighty (89) cords best Dak Wood.
The wood to be delivered and stored in the vanits of
the south wing of the Capitol on or before the twelfth
day of September next, and the coal on or before the
twentieth day of September next, The coal must
weigh 229 pounds to the ton; and the cak wood be be
cut in three pieces. The wood must measure 12s
cubic feet to the cord, and be coried and measures 12s
tubic feet to the cord, and be coried and measures 12s
tubic feet to the cord, and be coried and measures 12s
tubic feet to the cord, and be coried and measures 12s
tubic feet to the cord, and be coried and measures 12s
tubic feet to the cord, and be coried and the sight to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The bids to be indorred "Proposals for Coal and

served.
The bids to be indersed "Proposals for Coal and Wood," and addressed to EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, jy28-44.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1884.
Sealed proposals, to be indorned "Proposals for Coai," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m, the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, for the below described coal, to be delivered at the Yavy Yard, Washington, D. C., free of expense to the government, and subject to the usual inspection at the cost of the contractor:

ment, and subject to the usual impection at the cost of the contractor of the contra BIGHARD WASHINGTON,
Phy Inspector U.S. Navy,
Phy Inspector U.S. Navy,
Phy Inspector U.S. Navy,
Phy Inspector U.S. Navy,
Inspector U.S.

INGTON, D. C.

INGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1881.

By direction of the Board of Commissioners scaled proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock ing trap rock paving blocks, to be delivered at Washington, D. C.

Blank forms of proposal and specifications can be obtained at this office upon application therefor, together with all thecessary information, and bids upon these forms will atoms be considered.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or parts of bids.

Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

DROPDSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF VESSELS.

Engineering Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, June 21, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of the airh section of the act of Congress making an apprications to supply deficiencies, approved. March 3, 1883, ashled proposals will be received at the Navy Department intil noon on MONDAY, September 24, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of certain vessels which have been stricken from the Navy Register, under authority of an act of Congress approved. August 5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best interests of the United States to sell.

The vessels offered, their appraised value, and their locality are the Congress, 255, 600; Guard, 25,267; Kansas, 85,100, and Sathire, 210,400, and Provinda, 464,490, and their locality are the Congress, 255,600; Guard, 25,367; Kansas, 85,100, and Sathire, 210,400, and Provinda, 464,490, at Row London, Con. Now Orleans, 250, 600 the stocks), at Sacket, 18 Harbor, N. Y. Susquellanna, 40,000, at New York. Burlington, 51,000; Glance, 2400; Supply, 51,200; Sorrel, 2500, and Dictator, 83,500, at League Island, Pa. Frole, 25,500, and Relafe, 82,000, at Washington, D. C. Wencester, 425,400; Shawmint, 45,300, and Sacvannah, 18,000, at Norfolk. Rosassin, 18,300, and Sacvannah, 18,000, at Norfolk. Rosassin, 18,300, and Sacvannah, 18,000, at Norfolk. Rosassin, 2500, at Port Royal, S. C.

Proposals must be submitted in a scaled envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and indonest 'proposals for the purchase of vessels, 300 as a Norfolk. Rosassin, 18,300, and Sacvannah, 18,000, at Norfolk. Rosassin, 2500, at Port Royal, S. C.

Proposals must be submitted in a scaled envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and indonest 'proposals for the purchase of vessels, 300 aproved the influence with them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel should be influenced within them from the offer of proposals and there of the communications